NUMB. 1681

The Daily Gazetteer.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1740.

THERE never was ſo unaccountable a Humour, as that which prevails too generally amongſt us at preſent, of judging in Coffee-houſes of the Conduct of the Miniſtry, in reſpect to Foreign Affairs, with an Air of Authority. This is certainly no juſt Conſequence of Freedom, but quite the contrary. It is indeed an indubitable and neceſſary Mark of Liberty, that no Man be puniſhed for ſpeaking his Sentiments on Matters of State; but then it is always with this Proviſo, that he delivers them in a proper Manner, that is in ſuch a Manner as does not infringe the Liberties of others, becauſe this would be an Abſurdity. Every Man judges according to the Lights he has; and becauſe a Miniſtry may have other Lights than Common People, therefore in Equity the Common People ought not to judge them, though their Repreſentatives may; becauſe they have a Right to the ſame Lights with the Miniſters, and conſequently may judge whether they did or did not make a proper Uſe of them.

It would certainly be extremely hard to hinder the City Traders, and the Gentlemen about the Inns of Court from Adjuſting the Balance of Power, and Aſſigning every Prince in *Europe* his juſt Share of Authority; but I confeſs I ſee no Reaſon why theſe Gentlemen ſhould be at Liberty to ſtir the People to Sedition, becauſe ſuch as are at the Helm think in a different Way. Theſe Sort of Debates are, generally ſpeaking, for Amuſement; and ſo let them be: But tho' it ſhould ſo happen, that Half a Dozen of theſe great Politicians ſhould concur in the ſame Sentiment, which I know is a Caſe ſeldom falls out, yet I do not think that this Deciſion ought to be final, or that it ſhould govern the Miniſtry, even tho' it ſhould be ſignified to them in Form, under the Hand of the Speaker of the Houſe where the Debate happen'd.

It is not from any Spirit of Slavery or Subjection, that theſe Maxims are advanced, but purely out of Reſpect to the People themſelves; for if we are all to be Miniſters, or, which is ſtill more, Judges in the laſt Reſort of Miniſters, then nothing is more certain than that the Government can never be carried on; which tho' I own it would prove very miſchievous to the Adminiſtration, yet I preſume the Nation would not fare much the better, ſince the People certainly reap ſome Benefit from the Subſiſtence of that Uniformity in conducting Things, which we ſtile Government. On the whole, therefore, if the Publick Good be the Thing in View, it may be concluded, that more Good would reſult from conſidering theſe Matters calmly and quietly, than by calling in the Secular Arm at every Turn, and threatning even both Houſes of Parliament, becauſe they do not purſue the Plans laid down in ſome Favourite News-Paper.

I own, that to me the Conduct of the Miniſtry for many Years paſt hath appeared very reaſonable, notwithſtanding I have read without the leaſt Prejudice, all the excellent Pieces which have been written againſt them by Poets and Politicians, from whoſe Merit however I pretend not to detract, becauſe I am thoroughly perſwaded theſe Gentlemen did all that was in their Power to prove the contrary. I will beg leave to lay before the Publick a few of the Reaſons which have had the greateſt Weight with me.

I have, in the firſt Place, obſerved, that whenever any Event was fortunate for our Country, to ſuch a Degree that it could not be deny'd, then the Miniſtry were ſaid to be uncommonly lucky; whereas if Things fell out otherwiſe than well, this was aſcrib'd to Want of Foreſight in the Miniſtry: A Conduct, in my Judgment, not altogether ſo candid as might have been expected from Perſons of ſuch extraordinary Integrity as theſe State-Criticks gave themſelves out to be. Tho' ſuppoſing it true, methinks the Miniſtry ought to be kept in for Luck's Sake; as the Cuſtom was among the *Romans*, who had a mighty Notion of employing Fortunate Perſons.

There is another thing I have remarked with ſome Degree of Wonder, and that is the extraordinary Meaſure of Foreſight which theſe Gentlemen have given us, and whence they conclude themſelves Firſt Rate Politicians. Their Conduct, in this Reſpect, puts me in mind of my Lord Chancellor *Bacon*'s Servants, who found a Way to ruin him, and raiſe themſelves, by an Artifice of the ſame Nature. When a Cauſe was to be heard before him, one of his Servants promiſed his Intereſt to the Plaintiff, another did the ſame to the Defendant. His Lordſhip decreed according to the Merits of the Cauſe; but whichever Way he decreed, one of the Knaves claim'd a Gratuity for his Service, for no other Reaſon but becauſe the Thing muſt go either this Way or that.

On the breaking out of the laſt War between *France* and the Emperor, theſe refined Politicians publiſh'd Reaſons for a Neutrality, and Reaſons for a War; ſo that whichever Way the Adminiſtration went, they were alike liable to the Charge of acting againſt Reaſon. A certain Eccleſiaſtick being ſent over hither to make warm Inſtances to the Miniſtry, on the Behalf of the Emperor, the Patriot-Writers, on his firſt Appearance, leaned quite the other Way; but when, failing of Succeſs, he began to intrigue with their Chiefs, with a View perhaps to intimidate the Miniſtry, then the Prelate's Reaons were unanſwerable. And to this Day, the not aſſiſting the Emperor is ſpoken of as equally cruel and ill judg'd; as in all Probability it would have been call'd Precipitate, and the Effects of Corruption, if the Adminiſtration had acted otherwiſe.

The Conduct of theſe Wiſe Perſonages, during our long Negociation with *Spain*, ſeemed to me to breathe no very Publick Spirit. For while on the one Hand they arraigned the Adminiſtration for not taking more vigorous Meaſures, they, on the other, ſpirited up the People to ſuch Acts of Diſobedience, as gave Occaſion to the Court of *Spain* to preſume we durſt not enter into a War, which fruſtrated theſe Negociations. Thus they would have deſtroy'd the Miniſtry for a Thing which they themſelves brought about.

In like manner they have clamour'd at our Want of Allies, though there never was leſs Foundation than at preſent for ſuch an Outcry; becauſe, whatever Allies we have, it is not our Intereſt that they ſhould take part in the Quarrel, ſince a general War would be more doubtful in its Iſſue, than that in which we are engaged. As on the other hand, if we do want Allies, it muſt be owing to the Conduct of ſome of theſe Gentlemen, when Miniſters themſelves, who baſely abandon'd their Allies, and not to the preſent Miniſtry, whom they have over and over charg'd with being but too punctual in fulfilling Engagements.

If the preſent Syſtem of Affairs in *Europe* be not favourable to us, which they ought to demonſtrate before they conclude it ſo, yet certainly this might have happen'd without any Fault in the Adminiſtration; nay, it might be owing to their wiſe Precautions, that things are no worſe. The *Venetians* had all the Powers in *Europe*, excepting ourſelves, combin'd againſt them, in the famous League of *Cambray*; and yet that very Adminiſtration which could not prevent this League, preſerved that State from its Effects; ſo that Concluſions of this ſort may be too haſty.

Either I am extremely miſtaken, or all the violent Pamphlets that have been written againſt the Management of the preſent War expreſs rather a Keenneſs of Rage, than Reaſon. They generally go upon falſe Facts, or groundleſs Suppoſitions; and whenever there is any Truth, it is ſo diſtorted, ſo miſrepreſented, that one can ſcarce know it to be Truth. From ſuch Attacks as theſe no Adminiſtration ever was or can be exempt, till the Luſt of Power ſhall be taken out of the Heart of Man, that is, till his Nature is alter'd, which will be at the *Greek Kalends* or Doomſday. But tho' we are never to expect Unanimity, yet we may reaſonably hope for Moderation, and that the free Politicians of this Kingdom, tho' they are of ſeveral Minds, may yet manage their Debates without cutting Throats, or taking each other for Traitors, or Inſtruments of Corruption.

This is all that the Friends of the Miniſtry contend for; they are zealous for Freedom, they love Liberty of Speech, not ſuch a narrow, cramp'd Liberty, as ſome Men eſpouſe, who, while they permit their own Advocates to uſe the moſt licentious Language, are for ſhutting up the Mouths of others; but a generous and extenſive Liberty for all Men, of all Parties, to ſpeak their Sentiments, provided they do not offend againſt the Laws, by aſſerting dangerous Falſhoods; or preaching up Sedition. If the People will be ſo blind as not to ſee, or not to underſtand this, there is no doubt their preſent Leaders will bring them again to the Brink of that Ditch whence thoſe who are now in Power with much Danger and Difficulty deliver'd them.

We are at preſent engaged in a War which all Parties agree to be of the moſt Moment with reſpect to our Trade, our Reputation, and general Intereſt; but, by an Artifice not uncommon, thoſe who are leaſt fond of ſeeing it carried on with Succeſs, pretend to puſh it on with the utmoſt Violence: Let us therefore be upon our Guard, and let us diſtinguiſh between ſuch as are verbal and ſuch as are real Friends to the Arms of *Great Britain*. At preſent I make no Application; I am afraid the Publick will ſoon ſee but too much Cauſe to make this Diſtinction, and I hope they will then have too much Spirit to forget it. In their own Affairs, ſuch a Caution as this would be well taken; and therefore, I expect it ſhould be underſtood here in the Senſe it is meant, as a *Memento*, and not a *Slander*.

HOME PORTS.

Dover, Nov. 5. 'Came in the Society, Redwood, 'of Ramſgate from Peterſburg for Plymouth, having 'loſt Two Anchors and Cables, Main-maſt and 'Miſſen-maſt, and drove from the Foreland to the 'Coaſt of France; the Greyhound of London, Shea, 'for Milford, having loſt her Anchors and Cables; 'the Margaret, Weſt, from Yarmouth Roads bound 'to Yarmouth, having loſt her Anchors and Cables; 'the Stockdale, Eggleſton, from Sunderland, who 'loſt her Anchors and Cables off of Leoſtaff, and off 'the Soals took up Capt. Bird of the Elizabeth, and 'the Ship's Crew, their Ship being then ſinking; ſhe 'was from London. Capt. Caſtins ſail'd the 28th ult. 'for Yarmouth. Capt. McDaniel endeavour'd to ſail 'the ſame Tide, but in going out ran aſhore on the 'Mudd in the Middle of the Harbour, ſo did not 'float till the 31ſt, when ſhe ſail'd for Yarmouth.' Wind E.

Deal, Nov. 5. Wind E. All the outward-bound Ships as per laſt are ſail'd. Came down ſince my laſt, and ſail'd thro' without ſtopping, the Sally, Smyter, for Philadelphia; the Mary, Pruſt, for Oporto; the Maſra, Smith, for Lisbon, and the Jamaica Frigate, Foy, for Briſtol. Remain his Majeſty's Ships the Cruizer, Greenwich and Eltham.

Graveſend, Nov. 5. Paſſed by the Induſtrious Farrour, Metcalf, the Glouceſter, Thompſon, the Tiger, Spencer, and the Greyhound, Spencer, all from Peterſburgh; the William and Jane, Unicorn, the Goldsbury, Dale, from Norway; the Providence, Major, from Stettin; the Dolly, Burrell, from Hamburgh; the Hudſon's Bay, Middleton, from Hudſon's Bay; the Margaret and Elizabeth, Landifield, and the Hannah, Kirkpatrick, both from Narcopen; and the St. David, McTagart, from Virginia.

LONDON.

On Saturday laſt died, in the 60th Year of his Age, at Weſt Aſhton in Wilts, Jeremiah Tucker, Eſq; poſſeſs'd of 2000 l. per ann. and formerly High Sheriff for the ſaid County.

Laſt Tueſday died at Ware in Hertfordſhire Philip Sparks, Eſq; Counſellor at Law.

Yeſterday Morning about one o'Clock a Fire broke out in the back Part of the Half-moon Inn, in the Borough of Southwark, which burnt down the Stables of the ſaid Inn, with two Dwelling-houſes, beſides greatly damaging the Inn, and ſeveral other Houſes, &c. Eight Saddle-horſes were burnt to death, and ſeveral Perſons receiv'd Hurts by jumping out of Windows to avoid the Flames.

His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales has been pleas'd to appoint Capt. Budworth, Maſter of the Horſe and alſo one of the Equeries, to be Groom of the Chambers to his Royal Highneſs.

Likewiſe to appoint Mr. Milbank to be one of the Equeries to his Royal Highneſs, in the Room of Capt. Budworth.

We hear that in the Storm on Saturday Night laſt, a Chatham Boat with 16 Paſſengers on board was loſt near Sheerneſs, and all the Paſſengers drown'd; one

of whom proves to be the Gunner of the Nottingham lying at Sheerness, on board of which he had been that Day to be muster'd.

On the 20th Instant 73 of his Majesty's Ships will be re-called at the Pay-office in Broad-street.

ADVICE to BRITISH SAILORS.

ON board the Fleet, Boys, one and all;
Man each large Ship, or Frigate small;
Then plow, with full-blown Sails, the Main,
In quest of those set forth from Spain.
The Dons, from every rugged Tire,
Attack, 'midst Thunder, Smoak, and Fire,
And seize, or sink; or if they fly,
Burn them while they in Harbour lye.
Thus in Britannia's rightful Cause,
Acquire, as heretofore, Applause;
And shew the ill-advised Foe,
What you, in floating Forts, can do.
Hasten, my jolly Lads, away;
Your Country calls; make no Delay;
Take, or destroy their huge Galleons,
And fill your Pockets with Dubloons.
This having done, triumphant come,
With the Iberian Riches home;
And then or Doll, or black-ey'd Bess,
Or buxsome Sue, or Jane caress.

Casualties, Christnings, and Burials last Week.

Burnt 1. Drown'd at St. Catherine by the Tower 1. Excessive Drinking 3. Found dead 4, one at St. George in Southwark, one at St. Giles Cripplegate, and two at St. Giles in the Fields. Hang'd themselves 2, one at St. Saviour in Southwark, and one at St George Middlesex. Kill'd by Falls 2, one at Christ-Church in Middlesex, and one at St. Mary Whitechapel. Starv'd at St. Leonard in Shoreditch 1.

Christned	Males	155	Buried	Males	242
	Females	136		Females	250
	In all	291		In all	492

Increased in the Burials this Week 28.

Whereof have died,

Under a Years of Age	154	Forty and Fifty	67
Between 2 and 5	33	Fifty and Sixty	39
Five and Ten	29	Sixty and Seventy	28
Ten and Twenty	16	Seventy and Eighty	28
Twenty and Thirty	42	Eighty and Ninety	16
Thirty and Forty	47	Ninety and a Hundred	

High Water this Day on London Bridge	Morning	01	Evening	01 46
		23		

Bank Stock 138 1-4th. India Nothing done. South Sea 96 1-4th. Old Annuity 108 7-8ths. New ditto 109. Three per Cent. 99 1-4th. Seven per cent. Loan 99 1-4th. Five per cent. ditto, Nothing done. Royal Assurance 89 1-half. London Assurance 11. Arion 10. India Bonds 3 l. 10 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 1 l. 12 s. 6 d. Prem. Exch. Tallies 1-4th to 1-half Prem. English Copper 4 l. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders Nothing done. Three per Cent. ditto 94 1-4th. Million Bank 113 3-4ths. Equivalent 112. Lottery Tickets 4 l. 19 s. 6 d.

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Stolen from the Dwelling house of Mr. Robert Myre, *at* Newgate-street, *near* Cheshunt-Common, Hertfordshire, *in the Night between the 27th and 28th of* October, 1740.

A Bay Mare, very fat, 14 Hands and a half high, thick Neck and thick Shoulder'd, small Head, with a Blaze down her Face, white on some of her Feet, with a cut Tail, and full aged, strong enough to carry 18 or 19 Stone. She is fir'd at the Off-leg before, between the Knee and Foot-lock.

A long Bay Horse, 15 Hands high, about 6 Years old, large Head, long Ears, with a small Star on his Forehead, and a switch Tail.

Both Rough-coats, being Grass Horses. Whosoever will bring the said Mare and Gelding to Mr. Myre's House in St. Mary-Axe, London, or at his Country-house as above, shall receive 3 Guineas Reward for each, and reasonable Charges.

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For BROKEN-WINDED HORSES,
WHich has been published and sold many Years before any Counterfeits in other Forms appeared; and highly commended from one Friend to another. The vast Quantities that have been sold also verify its Efficacy and Virtues, for it most perfectly cures them, after all others Means have been ineffectual, to a Wonder, in a small time, without Confinement; by attenuating and opening the Globules of the Lungs dried up, and all the Passages obstructed by Humours dripping thereon, occasion'd by hard Riding, Colds, &c. It occasions presently a free Perspiration, renewing its Force, Vigour and Length again, as well as ever.

It immediately cures those Horses only a little touched in their Wind, as also all continued Coughs, Colds, Wheezings, &c. being excellent in preventing many other Diseases incident unto them, by maintaining, preserving and continuing a good Breath.

And in a word, by this very Medicine alone, many Horses have been made so perfectly sound, that they have been sold and valued from 10 to 30 or 40 Pounds, which by being Broken-winded, could not before be sold for 3 or 4 Pounds.

It is sold at Mr. Sandwell's Toy-Shop at the Golden Corner of Bucklers-Bury in the Poultry, at 4 s. 6 d the Quart Bottle, with Directions for taking it; and no where else in England.

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